

Hot Water Bottles That Won't Leak

You take no risk when you buy the "Kantleek" Hot Water Bottle. It shows any imperfections in material or workmanship within two years from the day we sell it to you, the manufacturer's guarantee to give you another one without charge.

Do you know of any other bottle cold under such a remarkable guarantee?

KANTLEEK

are made of the finest grade of Para gum. This gum is soft and pliable—yet so tough and strong that it will not crack or leak. Seams are triple reinforced, stoppers are perfectly adjusted. Leakage is impossible.

Not only are "Kantleek" Water Bottles perfect in quality, but they are also full of capacity. If you buy a quart bottle, you can be sure that it holds a quart.

May we show you our fine stock of rubber goods? We are the exclusive agents for the "Kantleek" line.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

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'ORANGE BOOK' GIVES RUSSIA'S WAR STATEMENT

Efforts of St. Petersburg to Preserve Peace Claimed by Slav Diplomats

Russia's "Orange Book," corresponding to the "White Paper" and the "White Book" of other powers, issued to give publicity to the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the war, contains much that is new and of unusual interest. The first installment is published herewith, the first publication of the official Russian statement given in Hawaii. Other installments will follow:

WHO'S WHO IN THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Count Benckendorff—Russian ambassador at London.

Count Berchtold—Minister of foreign affairs of Austria-Hungary.

M. Berthelot—Of the French ministry of foreign affairs.

M. Bironovsky—Russian charge d'affaires at Berlin.

M. Jules Cambon—French ambassador at Berlin.

Baron Gieseler de Gieseler—Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade.

Sir Edward Grey—British foreign secretary.

M. Isvolsky—Russian ambassador at Paris.

Herr Von Jagow—German minister of foreign affairs.

M. Kazansky—Grant of the Russian consulate at Prague, Austria-Hungary.

Prince Nicholas Koudachew—Russian charge d'affaires at Vienna.

M. Macchio—Of the Austro-Hungarian ministry of foreign affairs.

M. Pachitch—Serbian premier and minister of foreign affairs.

Dr. Patchou—Serbian minister of finance.

Count Pourtales—German ambassador at St. Petersburg.

M. Salvati—Russian consul general at Fiume, Austria-Hungary.

M. Sazonov—Russian premier and minister of foreign affairs.

M. Schabeko—Russian ambassador at Vienna.

Baron von Schoen—German ambassador at Paris.

M. Sevastopoulou—Russian charge d'affaires at Paris.

M. Strandman—Russian charge d'affaires at Belgrade.

M. de Swerboew—Russian ambassador at Berlin.

Count Szapary de Szapary—Austro-Hungarian ambassador at St. Petersburg.

THE "ORANGE PAPER."

No. 1.

The Charge d'Affaires in Serbia to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Telegram.) Belgrade, 10-23 July, 1914.

The Austrian minister has just transmitted at 6 o'clock in the evening to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is replacing Pachitch, a note in the form of an ultimatum from his government fixing a delay of 48 hours for the acceptance of the demands contained therein. Gieseler added verbally that in case the note should not be accepted in its integrity within a delay of 48 hours he had orders to leave Belgrade with the staff of the legation. Pachitch and the other ministers, who are absent on electoral campaign, have been recalled and are expected in Belgrade tomorrow, Friday, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Pachitch, who communicated to me the contents of the note, solicits the aid of Russia, and declares that no Serbian government will be able to accept the demands of Austria.

(Signed) STRANDMAN.

No. 2.

The Charge d'Affaires in Serbia to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Telegram.) Belgrade, 10-23 July, 1914.

Text of the note which was transmitted today by the minister of Austria-Hungary to the Serbian government. (Already published in Honolulu.)

No. 3.

Verbal Note transmitted personally by the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary at St. Petersburg to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the 11-24 July, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Imperial and Royal government has found itself under the necessity of handing on Thursday, 10-23 of the current month, by the hands of the Imperial and Royal minister at Belgrade, the following note to the royal government of Serbia:

(Here follows the text of the note.)

No. 4.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Charge d'Affaires in Austria-Hungary.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 11-24 July, 1914.

Please transmit to the minister of foreign affairs of Austria-Hungary the following:

The communication of the Austro-Hungarian government to the Powers the day after the presentation of the ultimatum to Belgrade leaves to the Powers a delay entirely insufficient to undertake any useful steps whatever for the straightening out of the complications that have arisen. To prevent the incalculable consequences, equally disastrous for all the Powers, which can follow the method of action of the Austro-Hungarian government, it seems indispensable to us that above all the delay given to Serbia to reply should be extended. Austria-Hungary, declaring herself disposed to inform the Powers of the results of the inquiry upon which the Imperial and Royal government bases its accusations, should at least give them also the time to take note of them (de s'en rendre compte). In this case, if the Powers should convince themselves of the well-groundedness of certain of

Star-Bulletin Ad Interests Children In Suffering Europe

Little children in Hawaii sympathize with little children in Europe in the dark days that have been brought upon them through no fault of theirs. Not only do they sympathize but show that sympathy in deeds.

The following is typical of the large heartedness of those who would donate their "mite" to the worthy cause. Enclosed with the letter was five dollars, which has been forwarded to the proper authorities:

Hanalepe, Kauai, Oct. 20, 1914.

The Star-Bulletin Co.

Dear Sirs:—My father being a subscriber of your daily paper I have a chance to read some of them.

In your paper of the 17th inst. I notice a heading of "Petition to Children of Hawaii," and I got interested. After I read it through I explained it to my brothers and sisters and we decided that we would contribute a little so we asked our papa for some cash.

Six of us contribute 50c each and papa and mamma a dollar each. I am sending to you by today's mail.

Yours truly,

JOE GOMES, JR.

the Austrian demands, they would find themselves in a position to send to the Serbian government consequential advice. A refusal to extend the terms of the ultimatum would deprive of all value the step taken by the Austro-Hungarian government in regard to the Powers and would be in contradiction with the very bases of international relations.

Communicated to London, Rome, Paris, Belgrade.

(Signed) SAZONOV.

No. 5.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Representatives of His Majesty the Emperor in England, in Germany, in Italy, and in France.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 11-24 July, 1914.

In reference to my telegram to Koudachew of today we hope that the government to whom you are accredited will share our point of view and will urgently direct its representative in Vienna to pronounce himself in the same sense.

Communicated to Belgrade.

(Signed) SAZONOV.

No. 6.

Telegram from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Serbia to His Majesty the Emperor.

Belgrade 11-24 July, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian government yesterday evening handed to the Serbian government a note concerning the "attentat" of Sarajevo. Conscious of its international duties Serbia from the first days of the horrible crime declared that she condemned it, and that she was ready to open an inquiry on her territory if the complicity of certain of her subjects were proved in the course of the investigation set afoot by the Austro-Hungarian authorities. However, the demands contained in the Austro-Hungarian note are unnecessarily humiliating for Serbia and incompatible with her dignity as an independent state. Thus we are called upon in peremptory tones for a declaration of the government in the Official (Gazette) and an order from the Sovereign to the army wherein we should repress the hostile spirit against Austria by reproaching ourselves for criminal weakness in regard to our perfidious actions. Then upon us is imposed the admission of Austro-Hungarian functionaries into Serbia to participate with ours in the investigation and to watch over the execution of the other conditions indicated in the note. We have received a delay of 48 hours to accept everything, in default of which the legation of Austria-Hungary will leave Belgrade. We are ready to accept the Austro-Hungarian conditions which are compatible with the situation of an independent state as well as those whose acceptance shall be advised us by your Majesty. All persons whose participation in the "attentat" shall be proved will be severely punished by us. Certain among these demands cannot be carried out without changes in our legislation, which requires time. We have been given too short a delay. We can be attacked after the expiration of the delay by the Austro-Hungarian army which is concentrating on our frontier. It is impossible for us to defend ourselves, and we supplicate your Majesty to give us your aid as soon as possible. The precious good-will of your Majesty, which has so often shown itself toward us, makes us hope firmly that this time again our appeal will be heard by his generous Slav heart.

In these difficult moments I interpret the sentiments of the Serbian people which supplicates your Majesty to interest himself in the lot of the kingdom of Serbia.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

No. 7.

The Charge d'Affaires in Germany to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 11-24 July, 1914.

All the morning papers, even those rare ones which recognize the impossibility of Serbia accepting the conditions laid down, welcome with great sympathy the energetic tone adopted by Austria. The semi-official Lokal-Anzeiger is particularly aggressive. It describes as superfluous the eventual recourse of Serbia to St. Petersburg, to Paris, to Athens, and to Bucharest, and concludes by saying that the German people will breathe freely when it will have learned that the situation

DOCTOR SAYS FIELD SURGERY IS UP TO DATE

[By Latest Mail]

AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE, Bavaria. — Unless I had witnessed it myself, I never would have believed that the wounds of men who fell in battle could be dressed on a field in an almost painless manner and without the slightest symptom of fever," said Doctor Kraske, a German military surgeon from Freiburg, in describing his professional observations in the central field hospital in Belgium, after the battles of August 9 and 10 around Liege.

"What pleased me most was the calm, easy way in which the surgeons went to work—the very opposite of what used to be the case years ago, when undue haste was often responsible for fatal results.

"The care of the wounded surpassed all my expectations. The greatest difficulty was in the cases of men who were shot in the night and not brought in until the following morning. The entire field medical corps proved itself up to date from the very beginning.

"Most of the wounds of the 600 men I examined were inflicted by German and Belgian rifles of about the same caliber and had similar appearance. Generally there was no indication of spreading of the wound, which had been received in most cases under fire at ranges from 400 to 600 meters. In 30 cases in which bullets had passed through the lungs there was no sign of blood. Most of the wounds in the intestines could easily be sewed up after the necessary operation. Wounds in the head usually proved fatal.

"Wounds caused by Belgian shrapnel were mild as a rule. Most of the metal fragments could be easily located and taken from beneath the skin without much trouble."

In the Balkan peninsula is at last going to be cleared up.

(Signed) BRONIEWSKY.

No. 8.

The Charge d'Affaires in France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Telegram.) Paris, 11-24 July, 1914.

The copy of the note officially handed to Belgrade has been communicated by the ambassador of Austria to the French government. Later the ambassador of Germany visited the minister and read to him a communication reproducing the Austrian arguments, and indicating that in case of refusal on the part of Serbia, Austria would be obliged to have recourse to pressure, and in case of need to military measures; the communication concluded by the remark that in the opinion of Germany this question must be settled directly between Austria and Serbia, and that it was in the interest of the Powers to limit the affair by abandoning it to the interested parties. The German of the political department, who was present at the interview, asked the ambassador if the Austrian action should be considered as an ultimatum—in other words if, in case Serbia did not entirely bow to the Austrian demands, hostilities were inevitable. The ambassador avoided a direct reply by alleging the absence of instructions.

(Signed) SEVASTOPOULOU.

No. 9.

The Charge d'Affaires in Serbia to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Telegram.) Belgrade, 11-24 July, 1914.

Pachitch has returned to Belgrade. He intends to give within the time delay fixed, that is to say, tomorrow, Saturday, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a reply to Austria indicating the points acceptable and unacceptable. A prayer to defend the independence of Serbia will be sent out today to the Powers, namely, added Pachitch, if war is inevitable—we will make war.

(Signed) STRANDMAN.

No. 10.

Communique from the Imperial Government.

St. Petersburg, 12-25 July, 1914.

The recent events and the despatch by Austria-Hungary of an ultimatum to Serbia preoccupy the Imperial government in the highest degree. The government is carefully following the evolution of the Servo-Austrian conflict which cannot leave Russia indifferent.

No. 11.

The Charge d'Affaires in Austria-Hungary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Telegram.) Vienna, 12-25 July, 1914.

Count Berchtold is at Ischl. Seeing the impossibility of arriving there in time, I have telegraphed him our proposal to extend the delay of the ultimatum, and I have repeated it verbally to Baron Macchio. This latter promised me to communicate it in time to the minister of foreign affairs, but added that he could predict with assurance a categorical refusal.

(Signed) KOUDACHEW.

No. 12.

The Charge d'Affaires in Austria-Hungary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Telegram.) Vienna, 12-25 July, 1914.

Sequel to my telegram of today. Have just received from Macchio the negative reply of the Austro-Hungarian government to our proposal to prolong the delay of the ultimatum.

(Signed) KOUDACHEW.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Geo. B. Case, Honolulu.

Mae R. Marshall, Honolulu.